NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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Jim Crow and the cold war

WHEN GUARDIAN correspondents confirmed to us that Secy. of State Acheson's cold-war trip to London and Paris was a flop and UN's Trygve Lie has real cause for optimism about peace, we had already decided to place the emphasis of this issue on the condition of the Negro.

The plan was not changed. We want only to place extra emphasis on the connection between the status of the Negro and the status of peace. As Ewart Guinier points out on p. 4, the Negro is a yardstick and weathervane. And to get the housing, school, hospital and cultural programs of which America—but our Negro citizens above all—stand in dire need, we must cut by half our fabulous spending on arms. Either we shall end both discrimination and war, or we shall end neither.

The task of telling the American people about the mental and physical violence that is being done to citizens with darker skins, and to their "radical" friends with white skins (it is now "radical" to ask that the Constitution be enforced) is not a pleasant one. If readers object that we are "too grim" (and some do), we can only reply that this is a time of violence and we are reporting facts, not fairy tales.

TO THOSE born white-skinned it is almost impossible to understand fully the indignities, the savagery, the shame and the rage that U. S. Negro citizens have to endure. Some of the contents of this issue may help toward understanding of why they feel as they do. Mrs. Rosalee McGee of Mississippi, whose husband is one of 21 Negroes now facing death on trumped-up charges in America, tells her story on p. 6. The charge-sheet against white America grows with the story of a hate-filled housing crisis in Detroit, a story of sheer ornery hate in Buffalo, N.Y.

That snail-slow progress is being made toward this land finally becoming a democracy is the verdict of W. E. B. Du Bois, that great American, on p. 4. So there is hope—but most of that hope rests upon the organization of Negroes and whites who will never give up the fight to wipe race prejudice clean off America's face.

One day we will be more cheerful and fill the paper with good things that will happen in America. These things will happen when all of us finally see the true face of the monster that seeks systematically to blot out the right of Americans to live in peace and decency. Right now we feel our main job is to rip the mask off the monster.

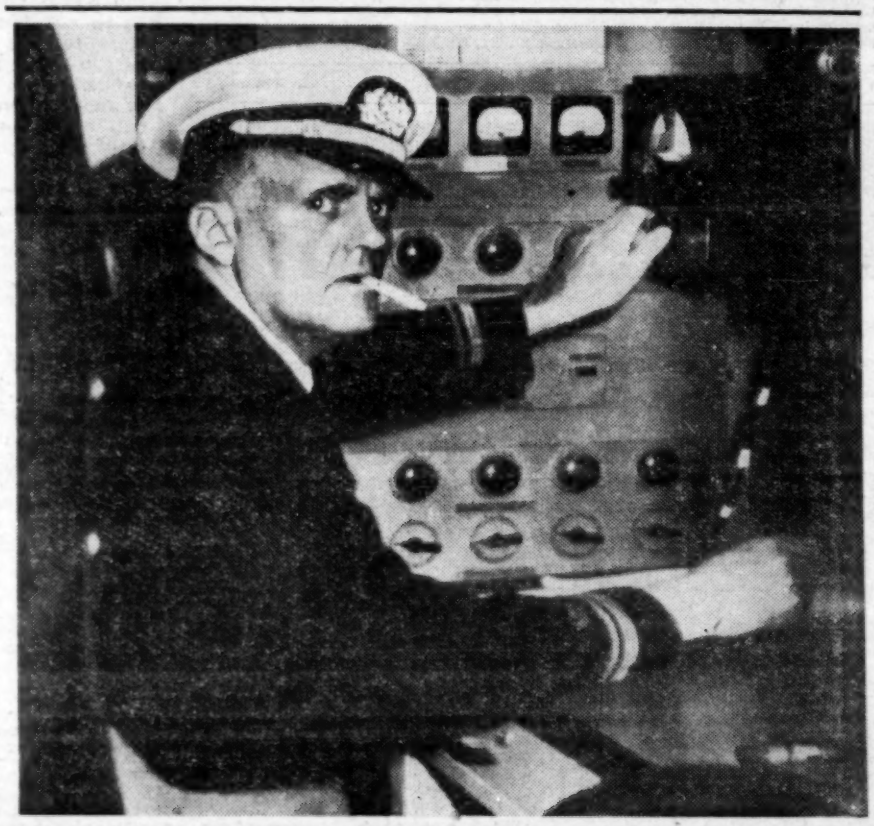
TO rip the mask off the monster which preys both at home and abroad. For the same financial interests which, with gloved hands, stir up hatred in America, which control our foreign policy, are coining fabulous profits exploiting the riches of Africa. Behind the screen of the cold war, the U.S. is building a colonial empire in what John D. Rockefeller calls "the reserve continent of the world."

Behind the facade of the noble stated purpose of Point Four (to raise the living standards of backward peoples), men like Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Rockefeller Chase National Bank direct the new army of U. S. carpetbaggers. These plunderers hope to find in Africa the solution to the unsolvable dilemmas the cold war has created.

As Tabitha Petran shows on p. 5, the "new life" the U. S. is bringing to Africa is a life of intensified racial and labor oppression. In Liberia, long a Firestone Rubber colony, wages average 18c a day; in Tanganyika, $1 a month. In the Belgian Congo the work day is 14-16 hours; in Rhodesia trade unions have no legal status; in South Africa the government tightens the already choking noose of racial oppression.

In future issues the GUARDIAN will tell of the growing independence movements in Africa. As the 174th anniversary of our own Independence Declaration approaches, can Americans think of doing less?

THE EDITORS



The face of the informer

Mervyn Rathborne, former CIO official who testified against Harry Bridges at the recent West Coast trial, signed aboard the Matson Liner Lurline as radio operator—and 100 members of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards walked out. Decent Americans have an ugly word for this face—the new "hero" of the land dedicated by its founders to human dignity and freedom.

Atlantic partners tell U.S.: 'The cold war must end'

TRYGVE LIE's efforts and the world-wide support they rallied were tipping the balance for peace all over the world. In Washington, State Dept. diplomats were walking a tight rope trying to look like emissaries of peace while balancing an atom bomb in one hand and an H-bomb in the other.

Behind the Administration's embarrassment were the thousands of letters flooding congressmen's offices and executive headquarters demanding peace and cooperation with Russia; and the deep impression made by Lie's mission—evidenced in the foreign press and the mountain of mail (99% favorable) to the UN Secy. General from all over the world.

Another major factor was the failure of Secy. Acheson's London trip. The U.S. press inflated the results as a triumph, but it is known at Lake Success that the U.S.'s Atlantic partners told Acheson that "there was a limit to American foreign policy," that the cold war must end.

THE TEN POINTS: On June 6 Lie sent to the 59 UN members the 10-point peace program he presented to the heads of the Big Four on his tour. The program includes: a special session of the Security Council; resumption of work on atomic energy control; disarmament; cooperation on the UN program to assist under-developed lands; use of the UN to advance colonial peoples, and more vigorous support for other UN agencies.

Acheson's reply at a press conference the next day was revealing. A prepared statement issued before the conference was hastily recalled and revised. The final version omitted a sentence saying the U.S. would continue to vote against the admission of Communist China to the UN as well as a personal slur on Lie and his mission.

Reporters noted that Acheson, without the usual red-baiting, declared the U.S. would explore all possibilities for peace. This appeared to be a significant change in line from the "total diplomacy" the Administration has been preaching. But Acheson made clear that U. S. policy was still to arm to the hilt.

Daily Worker, London

"Look out for an agitator named Trygve Lie who says that all who fight for peace are his friends."

In St. Louis, Mo., President Truman denounced Russia more sharply than ever, accusing it of "fomenting aggression and preparing for war." He also denounced U. S. "isolationists" (i.e., opponents of the cold war), and mentioned as "encouraging" developments not Lie's mission, but the German-French steel cartel and Acheson's London trip. But the peace movement made increasingly difficult any attempt to slam the door on proposals to ease the cold war.

TWO MORE VOTES? On China policy, the U.S. position was becoming more and more untenable. In Paris, Jean Chauvel, France's top-ranking UN delegate, after consultations with the Foreign Ministry, said the UN must act quickly on the question of Chinese representation. At UN the GUARDIAN learned that France is planning to vote to admit New China when the Security Council makes another try, that Egypt may do the same. These two votes would be enough to throw out Chiang's representation—a pre-requisite, Lie has declared, to progress on peace.

The world's demand for peace may force the U.S. to accept New China and could compel the U. S. to sit down and negotiate with Russia, as Lie has urged. But the all-out cold warriors in the U.S. are doing everything possible to sabotage the peace movement.

McMAHON'S RESOLUTION: Last week Sen. McMahon (D-Conn.) in a Congressional resolution called for a special UN meeting on disarmament; but at the same time threatened to continue the arms race till Russia accedes to U.S. demands. Rep. Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) commented: "It doesn't make sense. It's contradictory. These fellows are just making peace noises." Pressure of mail from home in an election year has caused McMahon to make peace the biggest talking point in his re-election campaign.

The call is for peace

The peace movement was spreading around the world. Nationwide peace committees now exist in 50 countries and are in formation in ten others. By last week 100,000,000 signatures had been gathered for the Stockholm Peace Pledge. The Red Cross anti-bomb plea and other petitions are circulating in many countries.

In the heart of **Africa** thousands of signatures have been obtained by such primitive devices as rows of thumb prints on pledge sheets and "peace" notches in long poles carried by peace "missionaries."

A MILLION A DAY: The **Japanese Youth Federation** appealed to the youth of the world to sign the Stockholm pledge. In **Poland** 1,000,000 a day are signing. In **France** the pledge was being signed everywhere. The sisters of the Immaculate Conception signed up unanimously in their convent at Montpelier. In **Hamburg,** 51,091 signed in 24 hours. In **Italy** a committee of religious, political and cultural leaders, headed by former Premier Orlando, demanded outlawing of the bomb. In **India,** big demonstrations are sparking

(Continued on Page 3)

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Will there always be an Edward?

The Detroit Free Press recently quoted the Duke of Windsor reminiscing of his carefree days when he caused a global gush as Edward, Prince of Wales:

"I should be ungrateful were I not to render a fond salute to the elegant pleasures that were available in my youth under capitalism. It was, I imagine, the last time in this tortured century when a man could enjoy himself in good conscience—when princes circulated without embarrassment through all levels of society."

THE MAILBAG

For Justice Black

BOISE, IDAHO

Following is a letter I sent to Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black:

Whether it is proper for a commoner to write a letter of commendation to a Supreme Court Justice I do not know. After reading some excerpts from your opinion of May 8 in the GUARDIAN, I cannot refrain from giving my view of it and hoping that the majority of the Court may soon see the error of its ways and leave the First Amendment in the Constitution.

Let's suppress overt acts, as the Constitution says, but fredeom of thought and speech—never! Without that freedom, it is easy to visualize a return of the inquisition, whether it be religious or political. I'm not a communist nor am I a fascist. I'm just a believer in democracy as Jefferson used the term.

A. R. Thomas

Buchenwald in Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL.

The burning alive of human beings in the Chicago streetcar and gas truck accident was horrifying beyond words. As an ex-streetcar motorman of Chicago I fully agree with the wife of the dead motorman when sre declared: "He had to make his time. They drive the men to make them keep the schedules."

All the pictures in the newspapers of charred human bodies piled against the streetcar door that failed to open surely brought to the mind of any thinking person the Buchenwald ovens.

Buchenwald, Hiroshima, Nagasaki are many miles from 63d & State Streets in Chicago, but charred bodies are charred anywhere. President Truman has said that he would not hesitate to drop an A-bomb anywhere again, which would be the cause for millions of human bodies to burn.

AMERICANS, citizens of this land, let's tell Harry Truman by postcards, letters and wires that we want to BAN THE A-BOMB and stop the COLD WAR—NOW.

R. W. Pleasant

Operation Bootstrap

PASSAIC, N. J.

I am enclosing a check for $15 as a contribution from Passaic group of Progressive Party. We are planning to raise funds for the GUARDIAN from a rummage sale.

Libby Herman

BERKELEY, CALIF.

We will participte in Operation Bootstrap beginning as soon as possible after the California primary election on June 6. We hope to do our GUARDIAN work in conjunction with the circulation of a petition against the A- and H-bombs.

Doris Walker

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

On behalf of our discussion group (which I'm happy to inform you is gaining popularity) I enclose herewith our third payment of $10 for the support of the GUARDIAN. Am glad to hear there are so many others helping you. It gives one a feeling of kinship.

Beatrice Stanhill

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Operation Bootstrap Buffalo is under way. All subscribers up for renewal will be contacted this week. All subscribers and/or readers will be invited to an affair for purpose of forming Guardian Readers' Club — to be held Saturday evening. Sparkplugs Mueller, Clune and Green very cooperative. Many more in the organizing committee.

Norton Putter

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

I have called a meeting to see what we can do to help. We will let you know what response we get and what we can do.

Ruth Licht

His "own kind"

DETROIT, MICH.

Here is another story of terrorism. A Negro boy in the 9A at Huchens, a Detroit school, was threatened as a "red." In his English class he wrote a paper on Paul Robeson. He was taken to the office and warned about being a Communist. He was also told that he shouldn't associate so much with white girls but should stick with his "own kind." The boy is a devout Catholic and plans to go to a parochial high school.

This letter is unsigned as I am also a student.

Most acceptable correction

SEATTLE, WASH.

Re the Northwest story by Ted Slater—good coverage but a correction.

". . . State Sen. Canwell . . ." was made an ex-state senator by the people in 1948 elections. We are still trying to remedy the damage he did to many people.

Lyle Mercer

Help (printed) wanted

MIAMI, FLA.

I am writing to you as a representative of the Paul Robeson Chapter of the Young Progressives of Dade County, an interracial organization of 100 members. Although the police have broken up a dance, a picnic and have further intimidated us, our membership has remained strong and firm against jimcrow and the forces that would destroy our freedoms.

A library with material and literature not carried by a public library would be a stimulation in our program. Contribution of books, pamphlets and progressive literature by your readers will be gratefully accepted.

Johnny Walker
229 NW 10 St.

". . . of good report . . ."

SPRINGFIELD, O.

Concerning the "Stockholm Appeal for Peace," God be thanked that we have His Divine Authority to go by and acquiesce to the importance of the Appeal. For, says the God-inspired Paul of Tarsus: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if THERE BE any virtue, and if THERE BE any praise, think on these things."

Elizabeth A. Paulig

The Reuther story

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

That expose you did on Walter Reuther should be a guaranteed GUARDIAN subscription from every progressive trade union leader, in local as well as international positions.

Hack Gleichman

Faith in Wallace

ST. MARIES, IDAHO

This is a letter addressed to Henry A. Wallace:

At this time when Glen Taylor, a man we though we could trust, has deserted to the side of reaction and war, we want you to know that we appreciate the way you have stood by your principles in the face of every pressure. We're all fighting the same fight. We know the meaning of pressure, too. We still believe in and will fight for the program of the Progressive Party as laid down in the Philadelphia convention of 1948. We believe in you, Henry Wallace. Yours for PEACE.

Louise Dennis, Chairman
Marie Russel, Temp. Secretary
John Dennis, Program Director
Benewah County Progressive Party

The Sneak War

NEW YORK, N Y.

Enclosed is an excerpt of a letter to Senator Ives:

Thirty-one good, useful citizens were killed in the South Amboy explosion. They are victims of a war that the majority of Americans do not realize exists. These people will not collect $10,000 from the National Service Insurance, nor will they find burial in Arlington. Yet they died in a war. A Sneak War. A city was destroyed, without the H-Bomb, without warning. This is profitable business for the munitions makers.

Every day the papers tell us of some airplane exploding or falling; or of a ship sinking or colliding; or of some explosion on something or somewhere that has added more lives lost in the Sneak War, the war that the present Administration is thrusting on the American people and the world. All this, just to assure huge profits to the big business cartels that have always had a hand in our wars. Meanwhile the death-toll mounts.

Leroy Dixon

Discount houses

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Your Dollar Stretcher column is filling a great need—especially in notifying GUARDIAN readers of the location of discount houses. Why not call upon all our readers to send in names and addresses of all the discount houses they know? Might get some ads that way too.

Chuck Murdough

Good idea. See this week's Dollar Stretcher, p. 7. Ed.

REPORT TO READERS

Tell Marc today you'll help him beat coalition

IN New York last Friday, Republicans, Democrats and Liberal Party announced a coalition candidate against Congressman Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party, and the sole Progressive Party representative in the U. S. government.

The candidate chosen to oppose Marcantonio is former Democratic State Sen. James G. Donovan, an opponent of Franklin D. Roosevelt's candidacy in 1944. Donovan is known as a "right-wing" Democrat, an adherent of the James A. Farley anti-New Deal wing of the party, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley Law and an associate of the notorious former N. Y. State Sen. John J. McNaboe.

Donovan was selected over a group of proposed candidates including Mrs. Wendell Willkie. The truth is that Donovan was handpicked by the Republicans as the only "Democrat" they would go along with in the connivance—directed from the White House—to remove Marcantonio from Congress.

THIS "coalition" should be—and can be!—soundly beaten, by a genuine voters' coalition made up of Marcantonio's traditional plurality in his district, plus New Deal Democrats and liberals who still have faith in FDR's objectives.

VICTORY over coalition is tough but attainable. In 1946, Marcantonio won the Democratic as well as ALP nomination and was elected with 54% of the total vote. In 1948, the Democrats excluded him from their primary under a new state law. Marc's answer was to increase his vote on the American Labor Party voting line by about 150% for a winning total of 36,000 votes.

Last year, in his race for mayor, he bettered his percentage of votes in the district although the total vote cast fell off sharply from 1948.

It boils down to this:

Marcantonio has a base of 35,000 votes in his district, regardless of total vote cast. In other words, his supporters register and vote year in and year out, while others sit home in other than presidential years.

This year the total vote in the district is forecast at a top of 85,000, which means simply that to win, Marcantonio must add some 7,500 votes to his core of 35,000.

With sufficient forces and finances, and the concentration already pledged to this campaign by progressives throughout the whole country, these 7,500 additional votes and more can be won. The people of Marc's district love him regardless of their party affiliations; they would be lost without him; they will not let him down if he has the resources to enter the fight.

Marcantonio's decision whether or not to run cannot be made without a careful evaluation of the help he is going to get.

IF you want Marc to run and win, tell him so today by postcard, letter, telegram, check or money order.

- **The rank and file of the American Labor Party must speak up now, or yield to coalition without a fight.**
- **And the progressives of the whole country must tell Congressman Marcantonio and New York just how much they want him back in Congress. The address:**

CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO
NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Do this now—this very day and moment—if you value the kind of fight Marcantonio has conducted for labor, for peace, for human rights, in all the 15 years of his distinguished Congressional career.

THE EDITORS

WE, THE 703 DELEGATES TO THE MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, HAVING FREELY AND DEEPLY PROBED THE FEARS AND THOUGHTS AND HOPES OF THOSE CITIZENS WITH WHOM WE MEET IN OUR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LABOR UNIONS, FARM GRANGES AND OTHER COMMUNITY BODIES, DO HEREBY ISSUE THIS

Appeal to the American people for peaceful alternatives to the cold war

• • • We affirm that our people must take their fate into their own hands. We insist that while there is still time, they can save the very future of our beloved nation itself, now moving toward the frontlines of atomic war.

We do not hesitate to state that we have differing views on how the cold war came about. We have differing judgments on many of the policies of our own government, and other governments. We truly mirror the diversity within our own people as a whole in our political, economic and religious persuasions. We are, however, united in devotion to democratic principles and methods. While we, the American people, have special responsibility to change those policies of our American government which are continuing the cold war, we assert that the Russian people bear the same responsibility in regard to their own government.

It is for this reason that we claim the right to speak to all the American people and propose that they rise united above their differences to find the peaceful road out of the present international dilemma. Only in this way will our people and all humanity avert the catastrophe.

We affirm that war is not inevitable because of the divergent social systems and that peaceful competition is possible as well as necessary between these systems.

We praise those American statesmen who have taken the lead in pointing the way toward American-Soviet settlement. We are convinced that the possibilities for negotiations with the Soviet Union have not been adequately and sincerely explored. We hail the call of the International Red Cross for banning the use of atomic weapons. We hail the role of the United Nations Secretary General, Trygve Lie, and we urge American support to help make the United Nations work as the agency for peaceful settlements.

We shall measure all statesmen, all policies, and the actions of all leaders in all walks of life by the measure of their devotion to the task of ending the cold war. And we shall hold them to account if in any guise, they actually deepen the crisis and prevent its solution.

• We call upon our fellow-Americans to enter the great Crusade for Peace.

• We are calling for Peace to be the moving spirit of our time. Let the voice of America for Peace be heard in the sermons, and in all the work-a-day tasks of our land.

• We call upon American mothers and fathers to dedicate their lives so that our children will have a certain peaceful tomorrow.

• We call to the leaders and we call to those who follow them. We call to everyone who wants to defend America. We call upon them to make America that leader in Peace which her genius and strength have truly destined her to be. We do not retreat before the difficulty of this work. In God's grace there is no more sacred task for His Children.

For a program of action for you or your community in behalf of these resolves, write: Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WAR & PEACE

W. Europe tells U.S. cold war must end

(Continued from page 1)

the petition drive. In **Canada**, 225,000 have signed.

On International Children's Day, June 1, women demonstrated "in defense of our children's future" throughout Europe and Asia. The U.S. had no Children's Day but Peace Committees are active in over 100 cities.

In Chicago, the Continuations Committee of the Mid-Century Peace Conference is preparing nationwide circulation of the International Red Cross Resolution as a pledge to be signed (see p. 2). With 23 local and state committees already at work, the committee is planning statewide conferences and will send a delegation of 1,000 in September to UN.

Greek-American Tribune, N. Y.

ACROSS THE BORDER: In Boston, in New York, in bigger cities in California and New Jersey, Minute Women for Peace have gathered tens of thousands of signatures. The Maryland Peace Committee, with 100 prominent sponsors, took a full page ad in a Baltimore paper to announce 25,000 had signed. The National Labor Conference for Peace wired Trygve Lie its support.

In New York a packed meeting of 4,500 at Manhattan Center heard reporters from the London session of the World Peace Committee executive pledge to obtain 5,000,000 peace signatures in the U.S. by Sept. 20.

At the great Peace Arch, which divides the U.S. from Canada north of Blaine, Wash., 1,500 American and Canadian youth — veterans, loggers, fishermen, maritime workers, students, ministers, waitresses—gathered for a stirring Hands Across the Border Conference for Peace. Key speaker was Dr. James Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, who declared: "Freedom from colonialism means peace."

EINSTEIN SPEAKS UP: In Washington, D. C., 16 scientists, educators and clergymen, including Albert Einstein, issued a statement accusing the U. S. of paying lip-service to disarmament while actually discouraging it. "Neither Russia nor the U. S.," said the statement, "has given a clear indication it wants to get out of the war system." The group called for a five point program including: 1) an immediate halt to A-bomb making; 2) acceptance of the Soviet proposal for national ownership of atomic energy; 3) acceptance of the U. S. proposal for international inspection; 4) a compromise on when the bombs would be destroyed; 5) abolition of conventional armaments when A-bombs are destroyed.

More cold war

On many fronts where Washington is dominant the cold-war momentum ran on:

WESTERN GERMANY: A further step was taken toward full partnership in the anti-Russian alliance when the West granted the Bonn government the right to negotiate treaties. At the same time, the State Dept. bitterly assailed the accord reached by East Germany and Poland on the Oder-Neisse boundary set at Potsdam.

BELGIUM: The Social Christian (Catholic) Party, pledged to the return of ex-King Leopold (exiled for collaborating with the Nazis), won a sufficient majority to form a government.

SPAIN: Winthrop Aldrich of Rockefeller's Chase National Bank and the president of Morgan's Bankers Trust conferred with Franco and other government and business leaders—on possibilities of further loans and tying of Spain into the Atlantic bloc.

JAPAN: Gen. MacArthur virtually outlawed the Communist Party by forbidding its leaders and writers to operate. In recent elections parties opposing a separate peace with the West won 60% of the vote.

WASHINGTON: Defense Dept. said shipments of planes and other military material to Indo-China would begin soon. The State Dept. denied to Gabriel D'Arboussier (Secy. Gen. of the African Democratic Union, Vice Pres. of the

World Partisans of Peace, Vice Pres. of the Assembly of the French Union) a visa to enter the U. S. to attend the Trade Union Conference on Negro Rights in Chicago. The Council on African Affairs said the action reflected the U. S. government's "fear of having the American people hear how the people of Africa regard the war plans and colonial exploitation which Washington and Wall St. are pushing forward there."

POLITICS

CALIFORNIA

Roosevelt vs. Warren in hot fall race

RESULTS of last week's California primaries show that Democrat James Roosevelt will need all the help he can get to win the governorship from incumbent Republican Earl Warren. The Governor ran up a total of 1,577,900 votes against Roosevelt's 951,932 in a state where registered Democrats outnumbered Republicans by three to two.

Under California's unique cross-filing system, most candidates run on both major party tickets. This was the count:

	DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
Roosevelt	845,634	106,298
Warren	634,435	943,465

THE SENATE RACE: The U.S. Senate fight for the seat of retired Sheridan Downey will be between Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, and Rep. Richard M. Nixon, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Defeated was Manchester Boddy, Democrat, publisher of the Los Angeles **Daily News**. The count:

	DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
Douglas	500,760	110,611
Boddy	232,328	97,205
Nixon	222,961	476,933

Totals: Douglas, 611,371; Boddy, 329,533; Nixon, 699,894.

Roosevelt's running mate for lieutenant governor, George Miller Jr., was defeated by incumbent Republican Goodwin J. Knight in a runaway on both tickets. Republican incumbent Atty. Gen. Fred N. Houser, under attack for two years on charges of ties with organized crime, was defeated.

KENNY DEFEATED: Inconsistency was one mark of the California voting. Robert W. Kenny, progressive Democrat, was defeated in his bid for the State Senate seat of Fred B. Tenney, former chairman of the state's Un-American Activities Committee. Kenny ran only on the Democratic ticket, where he was opposed by Assemblyman Glenn Anderson. Had the Democratic Party not split the vote, Kenny would have won handily. The totals: Tenney, 179,017; Anderson, 175,635; Kenny, 153,743.

The state was startled by the total of nearly 400,000 votes for Bernadette Doyle, Communist candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. While there were no party designations on the ballot, Miss Doyle made no secret of her affiliation and conducted a spirited campaign with peace as the main issue. Henry Steinberg, Los Angeles district chairman of the Communist Party, polled 58,654 votes for County Assessor, nearly double the previous high Communist vote in that area.

Come fall, California will be one of the hot political battlegrounds. If Warren wins a third term he will be back in the running for the Presidency in 1952. Dopesters predict Harry Truman himself will stump for Roosevelt, but they forget three things: (1) Truman is unforgiving (Roosevelt has criticized his foreign policy, plumped for Eisenhower in 1948); (2) some leading Truman Democrats worked against Roosevelt in this campaign; (3) if elected, Roosevelt himself will become a Presidential threat.

IOWA

Loveland and Brannan

Democrats in Iowa, corn capital of the world, plumped for the Brannan farm plan Monday when they nominated Albert J. Loveland for U.S. Senator over five other Democrats who opposed the plan or straddled. The former Under-Secy. of Agriculture, who resigned his post to make the run, received 37,726 votes against 31,398 for former Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel, who opposed the plan. The race was described by the Des Moines **Register** as "the hottest Democratic senatorial primary contest in state history."

Pollsters and pundits tried to write off the Brannan test implication of the results, but Loveland said: "The issues are clearly drawn. . . . The results again show that when you go to the people and explain the issues to them they will give you their support."

Loveland not only had strong backing in rural areas, but also captured the organized labor vote in the cities. Consumers responded to his simple explanation of the Brannan Plan: " It fills stomachs instead of storage houses."

HICKENLOOPER ROMPS IN: In the Republican primaries incumbent Bourke B. Hickenlooper, who is supporting Sen. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) in his witch-hunting, romped away with the nomination, polling more votes (191,371) than the combined total for all other candidates in both primaries. He conceded that the fall campaign will be fought largely over the Brannan Plan, which he bitterly opposes.

●

For news of Marcantonio, see Report to Readers, p. 2.

Boost the National Guardian —the Peace Paper!

MAX WERNER: 2nd round in the Middle East

BRITAIN and the U. S. are becoming active again in the Middle East. Their policy is trying to make the Arab League an important ally of the western powers and to strengthen the Arab armies. By this policy the worst illusions are being promoted, and appallingly unrealistic moves may be in the offing.

The British are obviously striving to strengthen the defeated Arab League against victorious Israel. But the grand design is even more ambitious. It aims at the formation of a Middle Eastern defense alliance that would weld the Arab League and Israel. The next step would be the cooperation of this bloc with Iran, Turkey and Greece, with its later inclusion in the world-wide bloc designed to "contain" the Soviet Union.

AN ISRAELI FIGHTER

RAINBOWS: The project is breathtaking. For years the British have believed that the Arab League is—at least potentially—an important military factor. Surprisingly, however, our policy- and strategy-makers now are chasing the same rainbow. Weeks before the Middle East declaration was made at the London Conference, it was announced that our Defense Dept. had become interested in arming the Arabs. On May 3, Homer Bigart reported in the **Herald-Tribune:**

> **The Defense establishment is defending the action of Great Britain in sending modern tanks, jet-propelled military planes and other equipment to Egypt. The Pentagon view is that 'the flow of arms from Britain to the Arab States is in the strategic interest of the United States.' This view, it was learned today, has considerable support in the State Dept.**

The Israel-Arab war devalued the military potential of the Arab League to near-zero. The Arab states' military unpreparedness was catastrophic, their military organization failed completely, their strategy went bankrupt. The losses of the Arab armies were extremely high. The war broke their already low fighting morale.

The attempts to rebuild the shattered remnants of the Arab forces with British and American weapons are militarily hopeless. In the hands of a military dummy modern tanks and planes become scrap iron.

THE ISRAELI ARMY: The post-war military reform of the Israel fighting forces, on the other hand, gives them a regular army with a professional officer corps and a British type of organization and standards of training. The entire able-bodied man power of the nation has been brought into a smoothly functioning military organization. The Israel army reserves who have some military training and experience probably come close to 100,000.

The military weakness of the Arab League is due to the indifference and squalor of the masses, the corruption and ineffectiveness of the regimes, the lack of every essential element of modern military strength. Compared to the men who today rule in Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus, Chiang Kai-shek was indeed a giant of strength and statecraft.

NOT AT HOME: The entire Middle Eastern strategy is doubly ambiguous since the British do not intend to defend and hold the Middle East with their forces. A highly competent British strategist, Maj. B. H. D. Barnes, wrote in the **Army Quarterly:**

> **It would be desirable to withdraw the British troops from the independent countries in the Middle East. . . . It would be impossible to provide effective garrisons in all the danger spots. Weak garrisons would be worse than useless.**

For British strategy even the precious oil is not worth the super-effort. Lt. Gen. H. G. Martin wrote bluntly that "the defense of Africa rather than that of oil remains the military object."

The Arab countries are aware of this situation and in spite of the anti-Israel mood of the upper stratum, they demand neutrality.

THE LAW

SUPREME COURT

Are Negroes people? Yes—and again, No

The U. S. Supreme Court has taken a sixth hesitant but notable step to undo the crime of 1876, by which northern industry—in return for a high tariff and payment of the inflated Civil War debt—allowed the South to disfranchise Negroes and establish legal color castes in this "democracy." The first step, 40 years after, took the hereditary vote from illiterate whites; the second step in our day was to stop suits for damages under racial covenants in real estate sales; three other steps strengthened the right of Negroes to equal education in public institutions; the sixth step lessened the practice of discrimination in Pullman diners.

This is progress; but as the New York Times hastened to assure the South, no one expects "the millennium." The law will still be flouted, since "the situation calls for a period of education—how long a period no one can say"—until Daniels of North Carolina, Talmadge of Georgia and Rankin of Mississippi learn that the U. S. may sometime make up its mind to become a democracy, in deed as well as in propaganda.

—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished Negro historian, on last week's Supreme Court decisions.

IN ruling favorably on three race-discrimination cases last week, the Supreme Court made meager progress toward democratizing the U. S. At the same time it gave American cold-war imperialists—for whose plans large-scale exploitation of Africa is desperately needed—a propaganda weapon with which to try and convince Africans that Washington regards Negroes as people.

The progress was meager because:

- It left untouched the "separate but equal" gimmick on which all existing jimcrow is based. In the three cases ruled upon, the plea for a reversal of this "Constitutional anachronism which no longer deserves a place in our laws" (as the Justice Dept. itself called it) was clear. But in unanimous decisions the Court left the formula untouched.
- By refusing at the same time to review the case of seven Negro youths framed on a rape charge in Martinsville, Va., the Court condemned the seven to death.
- The Court also refused by a 7-to-2 vote to interfere in a lower court ruling

G. W. McLAURIN
One step forward

upholding a jimcrow ban against Negro tenants in Stuyvesant Town, New York's huge Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. free housing project.

THE DUCKED ISSUE: These were the cases on which the Court ruled favorably while ducking the "separate but equal" issue:

THE HENDERSON CASE. In 1944 Elmer W. Henderson, Negro field representative of the war-time Fair Employment Practices Commission, could not get a meal on a Southern Railway diner because whites occupied the two tables set aside and curtained off for Negroes. Such segregation and denial of service violates the Interstate Commerce Act, the Court ruled. It refused to consider the case's Constitutional aspects.

THE SWEATT CASE. In 1946 Heman M. Sweatt was refused admission to the University of Texas Law School. After a Federal District Court ruling in his favor, the state set up a new Negro "law school" in four basement rooms in Austin, offered it as "equal." Sweatt refused this on the grounds that even if it was equal, it was still separate and illegal under the 14th Amendment. The Court dodged this argument, ruled that since the Negro school was not equal, Sweatt must be admitted to the white school.

THE McLAURIN CASE. G. W. McLaurin, after going to court, was admitted to the University of Oklahoma's Graduate School of Education. But he was segregated, forced to sit in an ante-room to the class-room, denied equal facilities in the library, given a "For Colored Only" table in the cafeteria. The Court ruled that McLaurin, "having been admitted to a state-supported Graduate School, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the state as students of other races."

DISCRIMINATION GOES ON: Failure of the Court to overturn the "separate but equal" doctrine prompted the N.Y. **Times** to predict editorially that "some kind of segregation will doubtless persist on dining cars running into the Deep South. It will persist, too, in Southern universities."

For all the straddling of the main issue, the decisions elated some, infuriated others. Roy Wilkins of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People saw in the decisions proof "that the courts of the U.S. are far in advance of Congress in recognizing the legal and moral obligations of our government to grant civil rights to all citizens regardless of race, creed or color."

For Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia the decisions were "a dagger ready to be plunged into the very heart of Southern tradition." He shouted: "As long as I am Governor, Negroes will not be admitted to white schools."

NEW YORK

STUYVESANT TOWN

Jimcrow upheld; Negroes' friends pay

STUYVESANT Town is an 8,700-unit, $90,000,000 housing project in New York City, built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. with government aid and granted tax exemption for 25 years for a total amount of $50,000,000. It has barred Negroes from residence from the start. Three years ago Joseph Dorsey, Monroe Dowling and Calvin Harper, Negro war veterans, went to court charging the discrimination was illegal both under the U.S. Constitution and N.Y. State law. In July, 1949, the N.Y. Supreme Court upheld the insurance company's jimcrow policies. The case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Residents of the project did not wait idly for a court decision. They formed a Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, carried on militant activities to break down the bars. Among the most active leaders of the Committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, a war vet and a member of the mathematics staff at City College. Shortly after he became prominent in Stuyvesant Town activities, Dr. Lorch was dismissed without explanation from City College,

where anti-Semitic and anti-Negro bias was so pronounced that it provoked student strikes and demonstrations.

LORCH PAYS THE PRICE: On Aug. 4, 1949, a white resident of Stuyvesant Town invited a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, to share his apartment while his family was away for the summer. When they returned, Dr. Lorch, who had got an assistant professorship at Pennsylvania State College, invited the Hendrixes to live in his apartment. Metropolitan Life indicated its dissatisfaction with his arrangement, but made no move at the time against it.

Early this year Dr. Lorch was called in by the Penn State administration and questioned closely about his Stuyvesant Town activities. He was not reappointed, although his retention had been recommended by his department head. In addition, 23 members of the mathematics department signed a letter urging his reappointment, and 35 members of his three classes signed a petition in his behalf.

The York (Pa.) **Gazette and Daily** editorially pointed to a connection between Stuyvesant Town's insurance company ownership and the fact that

The Negro depression: a warning for all America

Ewart Guinier, international Secy.-Treas. of the United Public Workers and chairman of the Harlem Trade Union Council, here offers a new program. The article was written before he left for the week-end National Trade Union Conference for Negro Rights, where he planned to present this program.

By Ewart Guinier

THE Negro is the touchstone of U.S. liberties and prosperity. He is a weathervane.

If you want to know the country's economic future, count the Negro unemployed: they are the first to lose jobs. If you want to know the trend of civil liberties, count the Negroes lynched or jailed. They are always the first to be lynched or jailed. If you want to know how staunchly any organization will stand for freedom, test its policy toward Negroes.

EWART GUINIER

When we note that one out of every three families in Harlem must have public assistance we can foretell that critical white unemployment will not be far behind.

NEGRO DEPRESSION: The plain fact is that the Negro people are already in a depression—and for every American that is both a present tragedy and a portent. In Chicago and Detroit more than 50% of those on home relief are Negroes. In Cleveland the Negroes receiving unemployment benefits have dropped, not because they are employed, but because they have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Negroes are 10% of the country's population, 40% of its unemployed.

This depression for the Negroes started in 1946 when the war plants shut down. When they reopened for peacetime production there were many less Negroes in the plants, in some cases none. Some of us cried a warning then. But Philip Murray of the CIO would not raise a hand—and in that weakness could be read the subsequent fall of CIO.

PROGRESSIVE WEAKNESS: In that same year the National Negro Congress, with many trade union leaders in its ranks, convened in Detroit and formulated a program of action to rouse organized labor and the nation against the perils of anti-Negro discrimination. That same National Negro Congress was the one organization, outside the union, on which Philip Murray relied for help in organizing the steel industry in 1936. But in 1946 Murray ordered all CIO councils to refuse to cooperate with the National Negro Congress.

Half-slave, half-free

Statistics aren't always as dry as they look. Behind these is some of the picture of the condition of the U. S. Negro in human terms:

HOUSING

WHITE		NEGRO
3	% of households without private bath or flush toilet	22
2	% of households without electricity	25

HEALTH

Life expectancy

(Calculated 1945 by Met. Life Insurance Co.)

Male: 64.44	Male: 56.06
Female: 69.54	Female: 59.62

Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000

(Calculated 1945 by Natl. Tuberculosis Assn.)

32.7	98

EDUCATION

1 in 10	People with less than 5 years' schooling	3 in 10
9.4	Median years of schooling for adults	6.9

That betokened CIO's weakness. And I charge that it revealed a weakness among progressive leaders when none except Hugh Bryson of the Marine Cooks and Stewards fought Murray on that point.

A NEW PROGRAM: Remembering that a Negro depression is but a foretaste of a national depression, we are now at the moment when we must formulate a new program for the crisis—and rally the nation to that program.

Certainly it is important that we win a shorter work week, fair employment practices, greater coverage and greater benefits in unemployment insurance, and extended old-age plans. But we must not blink the fact that industry, constantly seeking greater production while employing fewer hands, is reducing jobs, not creating them. Jobs must be made.

We need a great Federal Works program and I hope to see such a program soon embodied in an omnibus employment bill in Congress. This program would not only create jobs, it would create the things we need. We desperately need housing and schools and hospitals. We need a cultural program that will bring the arts of theatre, literature and painting to the people. I envision a $50,000,000,000 program over a period of five years.

To find the funds for that we need only cut our arms expenditures by no more than half.

PEACE PLUS: To put that program into effect we need two things: peace, of course, and the firm, indispensable foundation of Negro and white unity. If it is fatal to an organization to tolerate any discrimination against Negroes, it is fatal also to a program. The unity of Negro and white which must lie at the basis of this program and of American prosperity is not a dream. It has been realized in the most tortured periods of our country's history.

My family came from Louisiana and I know that before the Civil War whites and Negroes, Southern whites and Negroes, fought side by side and that many whites gave up their lives to send Negroes out by the underground railroad.

I know that such unity can be had now and that it must be had.

several members of the college's board are prominent in the insurance field.

SUPREME COURT O.K.: On May 23 a rally on the Penn State campus, attended by 300, protested Dr. Lorch's dismissal as a violation of academic freedom. Dr. Lorch himself made the direct charge that it was a reprisal for his Stuyvesant Town activities.

On June 5 the U.S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review the case brought by the three Negro veterans, upheld Stuyvesant Town jimcrow.

By June 7, 1,012 Penn State students had signed a petition demanding Dr. Lorch's reinstatement.

HOT WAR: On the same day Paul L. Ross, chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, reported that between 45 and 60 residents—every one of them active in one or another phase of the fight against jimcrow—were refused lease renewals. He added that it was expected they would be served notices to vacate by Sept. 30. Said Ross:

"The Supreme Court decision does not end the fight against discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. The tenants will continue their activities for legislation and take other measures to make it possible for Negroes to live in the Stuyvesant Town project."

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Beating of motorman spurs quiz of cops

ON May 14, Charles A. Gray, Negro bus driver and active member of Local 1342, Street Railways Union, AFL, was operating his bus on his regular run in Buffalo, N.Y. A car drew alongside on the wrong side, zig-zagged across the bus' path. At a traffic light, Gray stepped out, asked the driver to be more careful. The motorist drew a gun and said: "I'm going to kill this nigger. . . ."

Gray went back to the bus for safety. The car driver, who apparently had been drinking, followed and began beating Gray with the gun. Gray hit his assailant with his coin-changer, a passenger disarmed him, another called the police. The police, about to arrest the attacker, discovered that he was Richard W. Cook, a patrolman off duty; so they arrested Gray instead and charged him with assault. At the station house Gray was brutally beaten by Cook in the presence of the desk lieutenant. He was released on bail, but was unable to walk for several days and has not been able to work.

AFL and CIO unions, the American Labor Party, the NAACP and other organizations have formed a defense committee for Gray and will go further to demand of the city administration a stop to growing police brutality, especially against Negroes. Clayton Stephenson, Local 1342 president, has pledged the full resources of his union.

The big grab is on for Africa

By Tabitha Petran

BRITAIN'S government squirmed and its Wall St. (London's Throgmorton St.) was thrown into a mad scramble recently. The London **Daily Worker** had revealed that the Bank of England was secretly selling to private U.S. financial interests its shares in the great uranium and copper mines of the Belgian Congo.

Forced to confirm the deal, Chancellor of the Exchequer Cripps tried to play it down, claiming U.S. groups were getting only a 1½% interest in Congo uranium. The facts are: the deal—part of a rapidly-growing U.S. cash conquest of Africa—gives effective control of the biggest known source for the atom bomb's raw material to the Morgan and Rockefeller interests, which control every phase of atomic development and policy-making in the U.S. (GUARDIAN, Dec. 19, 1949). This is the story:

IT'S THAT POINT 4: A British company, Tanganyika Concessions, known as "Tanks," controls 20% of the world's richest uranium mine and one of the world's biggest copper mines—the British-Belgian Union Miniere du Haut Katanga in the Congo. (The U.S. has bought all the uranium produced by this mine since 1941.) Tanks also owns 90% of the Benguela Railway, which carries Congo copper and uranium to the coast.

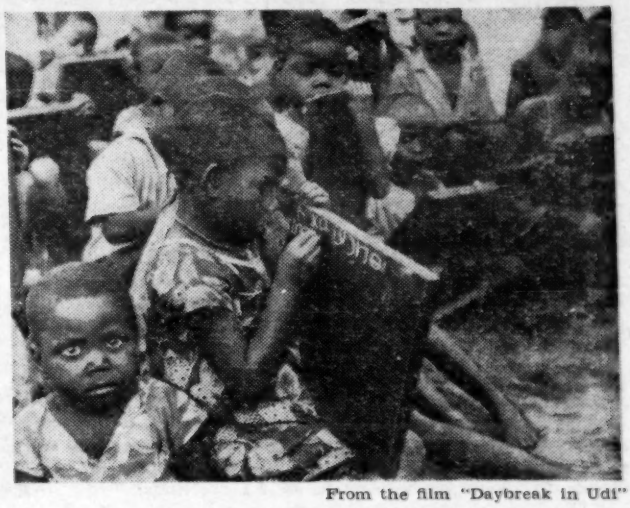
The Bank of England is selling its shares in Tanks to an Anglo-Belgian (A-B) group. The bank is obviously acting under U.S. government pressure. Text of the sale agreement refers to complying with "Art. 4 of the Truman Declaration to provide for the introduction of U.S. capital in the development of African territories."

U.S. participation appears to be limited to the 1½% interest mentioned by Cripps by a ceiling put on the number of shares A-B can resell to the U.S. syndicate. But in fact there is no limit because U.S. finance already has substantial interests in the A-B group.

HERE'S MORGAN: A-B is made up of five mining and finance houses. Two—the Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, which dominates the South African copper and gold mining market and itself already holds substantial shares in Tanks, and the Rhokana Corp.—belong to what is known as the "Rhokana" group in African mining. U.S. banker for the "Rhokana" group is Morgan, whose Newmont Mining Co. engineers developed its mines. Anglo-American Corp., most important of the A-B group, is 50% owned by U.S. interests—mainly Morgan—and is buying most shares in the current deal.

The deal permits A-B to resell to the U.S. syndicate about a third of the Bank of England shares it is buying in Tanks. But one A-B house—the Belgian government company which has majority control of the Congo uranium and copper mines—can sell the syndicate as many shares in its own company as it likes.

AND HERE'S DULLES! The U.S. syndicate is believed to include the U.S. copper gang in American Metal, Kennecott, and other mining firms, and Intl. Nickel. Intl. Nickel—one of whose directors is John Foster Dulles—is Morgan-Rockefeller. American Metal is dominated



From the film "Daybreak in Udi"

FUTURE VICTIMS OF THE YANKEE DOLLAR?
The House of Morgan wants to "civilize" them

by Morgan's Newmont Mining Co. Dulles' law firm Sullivan & Cromwell is represented on its board of directors, which also includes former Secy. of State James Byrnes. Kennecott is Morgan-Guggenheim.

An earlier syndicate organized in 1946 by the mining investment giants Lazard Freres and Ladenburg Thalmann (who organized this syndicate) floated the American-Anglo-Transvaal Corp., which took over South Africa's Union Goldfields and substantial interests in more than 100 industrial companies. Kennecott last year took over gold mines in the Orange Free State.

American Metal, which controls the Roan Antelope group of copper mines in the Rhodesias, bought the Tsumeb Mines, an abandoned German enterprise in South West Africa, three years ago. On an initial investment of $5 to $7 millions it has already paid off net earnings of $9,000,000. Newmont Mining has acquired a substantial share in the British South Africa Co., which collects royalties on every ton of ore mined in Northern Rhodesia and in the S. African Land & Exploration Ltd.

TAKE IT AWAY: Rockefeller, Mellon and Sinclair oil interests have taken over oil in Ethiopia, Tunisia, Mozambique and Morocco; the Rockefeller-Mellon Bethlehem Steel Co., the iron ore in Nigeria; Republic Steel, in Liberia.

Today U.S. financial interests have control not only in the Rhodesian copper belt but also in the copper, lead, vanadium and gold in South Africa; the uranium, copper, wolfram, cadmium of the Congo; the lead and manganese in Morocco; the rubber in Liberia, the timber on the Guinea Coast.

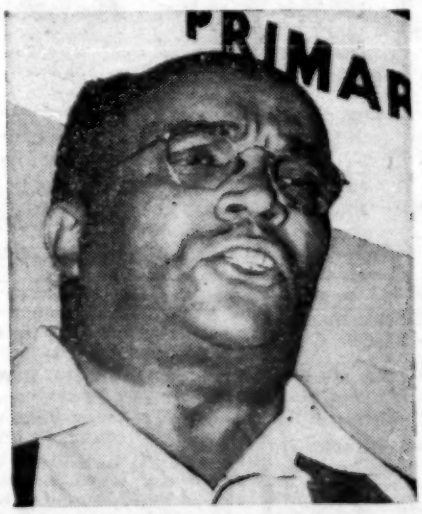
MIDWEST

DETROIT

Housing fight gains as crisis sharpens

EARLY in May Detroit Mayor Albert E. Cobo went to Brewster St. and threw a shovelful of dirt to start a slum clearance project. He said he was "highly satisfied." Eviction notices rained on the broken families for whom the city had provided no new homes. Instead it summoned them into court as "trespassers." For the privilege of being put on the street they would pay $3.

The Emergency Committee, headed by Rev. Charles A. Hill, made a survey, found that nearly all of the 348 Negro families on the site would require assistance to find new dwellings. A delegation to the Circuit Court got a promise of ample time. But time would not solve the problem. Another delegation to the Detroit Housing Commission got a curt refusal by the city to assume responsibility. Officials refused to discuss the city's ironclad segregation policy in public housing.



REV. CHARLES A. HILL
For a place to live

BIG RETURN ON MISERY: Real estate interests, including the Mayor himself, were counting on the slum clearance program, which will eventually displace 50,000 persons, to keep rentals and property costs high. There was profit in misery.

Danger of a race riot this summer is alarming. With hot weather will come auto plant lay-offs and evictions; desperate people will be fighting for a place to live. The police force is being given "commando" training "to keep any riot from getting out of hand."

The Progressive Party, with Rev. Hill's committee, has stepped up its campaign for public housing and an end to segregation as the only way to racial harmony and a solution of the housing crisis facing 100,000 families. The city has refused to use available federal funds for 10,000 units of public housing on vacant sites, hasn't applied for additional funds for 40,000 more units over the next six years.

By last week the campaign achieved some small immediate relief. The Circuit Court postponed pending evictions 30 days, directed the city to come back "with a feasible plan" for relocation.

Racist home burners take torch again

WHEN the Park Manor home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson was surrounded by a racist mob last July, the Johnsons relied on police to protect them. Before the mobs were finally dispersed, all the windows had been shattered and repeated attempts had been made to set fire to the building.

On May 12, the White Circle League, Chicago's organization for racist landlords, met in Cicero. A league vice president, James T. Kyker, lives across the street from the Johnsons in Park Manor. Late that night the garage behind the Johnson home burst into flame. Oil-soaked rags were found stuffed between the doors, GUARDIAN's Chicago correspondent Rod Holmgren reported. Within moments a mob gathered. Mrs. Johnson asked police to disperse the crowd. The cops didn't stir. The crowd hooted. Johnson emerged with a shotgun in his hand and the mob melted away.

LOOK WHO'S HERE: Johnson was arrested, charged with assault and disorderly conduct. At the station was Joseph Beauharnais, founder and head of the White Circle League, directing the complainants, two of whom admitted they had been pressured into signing.

The case came up before Judge Caplan June 1. When the judge asked "all witnesses to come forward," Beauharnais stepped up. Harry Iseberg, assistant Chicago Corporation Council, said: "Were you present at the time of the incident?" "No," was the reply, "but I have an interest in the case." (He was recently convicted on charges of incitement against Negroes.) The case was continued to June 27.

FREEDOMS

Trumbo, Lawson jailed with anti-Fascist 11

PAST Times Square close to midnight on Thursday marched men and women chanting slogans, carrying placards. The signs said: "THE ROAD TO WAR IS PAVED WITH UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEES" and "FREE THE TEN."

They gathered, 2,000 strong, in Pennsylvania Station. They talked together and sang until midnight. When screen writers Dalton Trumbo and Howard Lawson came into the station men lifted them to their shoulders and carried them into the midst of the crowd. From the men's shoulders Trumbo and Lawson spoke briefly. Paul Robeson and Shirley Graham stood at their side.

Then the crowd pressed forward to shake their hands and many kissed them. Others murmured, "God bless you" as the two boarded the train for Washington at 12:30.

On Friday they began their prison terms of one year each and paid their $1,000 fines.

CHARGED WITH WRITING: The pretext for imprisoning Lawson and

(Continued on Page 6)

'I love my daddy and we need him ... Don't let him die'

In the 'thirties the cry swept and stirred the country: "They Shall Not Die!" The Scottsboro Boys (see p. 8), whose cause inspired plays, books and songs as well as hundreds of mass demonstrations, did not die.

Yet now there are many Scottsboros. In last week's news were the Martinsville Seven, whose death sentence the Supreme Court refused to review. In a letter to Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, CRC director William Patterson asked for a united fight to save the seven.

These too face death with no crime proven against them: the Daniels cousins (Bennie, 17, Lloyd Ray, 16) in North Carolina; the Trenton (N. J.) Six, facing a new trial but denied the right to their own lawyers; Robert Wesley Wells, charged with throwing a cuspidor at a prison guard in San Quentin, Calif.; the Groveland (Fla.) Three; Paul Washington, New Orleans (arrested on rape charge with Ocie Jugger, reported "escaped" but feared by the Civil Rights Congress to have been killed).

As the GUARDIAN went to press news came from Mississippi that June 27 has been set as the date for execution of Willie McGee—an apparently innocent man 34 years old, a husband and father of four children. Martinsville Seven, Trenton Six . . . these are not just numbers, but human beings tortured and facing death. Will you help try to save these lives?

By Elmer Bendiner

MRS. Rosalee McGee's husband has spent close to five years in the death house. She has told her story so often, but she must tell it again, no mattter how painful. It is the only way to save her husband's life. This is the way she begins:

"Back in November, 1945, in Hattiesburg (Miss.), Willie was driving a wholesale grocery truck. He had gambled $15 of the company's money and all he had left was $9. He was trying to borrow the rest when two policemen came up to him at the station.

"He thought it was about the money. They said no, it was because he raped Mrs. Hawkins the night before. He said he didn't. So they beat him over the head. They kept him in jail in Hattiesburg. Then they took him to Laurel. On the way they took him out of the car a couple of times and beat him some more to make him say he had raped her.

"Then they took him to Jackson and kept him in a sweat box 14 days living on bread and water. They tried to make him sign but he wouldn't."

ROSALEE McGEE and BESSIE MITCHELL
Willie McGee's wife meets the sister of Collis English, one of the Trenton Six, in New York.

When they brought Willie McGee back to Laurel his wife and mother went to see him. He could recognize neither.

DAY IN COURT: At the trial the police produced a signed confession. A lynch mob yelled at the doors. McGee had to be carried into court, speechless and helpless. The prosecution could produce no other evidence. The police chief testified that he knew the rapist must be Negro because the walls of the house had been freshly painted and his hands left black marks behind.

The verdict was swift; the sentence: death in the electric chair.

Then George Marshall—now in jail himself—came down to Laurel. The National Fedn. for Constitutional Liberties, of which he was chairman, pressed an appeal.

THE WHITE TERROR: When the Federation merged with the Civil Rights Congress, that organization took up the fight. Three times the appeal was pressed. Each time a new trial was ordered. Each time a lynch mob stood outside and no Negro sat in the jury box.

In refusing to hear the case, the Supreme Court has now in effect upheld the Mississippi courts. On Monday, June 12, Justice Harry McGehee in Jackson is to decide whether or not to set a date of execution. The CRC has asked that no date be set, that at last Willie McGee be given a fair trial.

When the CRC asked Mrs. McGee to come north to stir support for her husband, he told her in prison: "Go ahead on and do what you can." She left two of her four daughters with her sister, two with her mother-in-law. The oldest, Della Ree, aged 12, wrote to the CRC:

Since my mamma been gone people tell me my Daddy will die on a hot seat. That's what a man told me at the store. Ask my mother what is a hot seat. . . . I love my Daddy and we need him. We ain't seen him in so long. Don't let him die.

11th-HOUR APPEAL FOR A LIFE: Willie McGee—whose only proven crime is that he is a Mississippi Negro—will be put to death in just two weeks unless enough people answer this desperate 11th-hour call from his wife:

"I ask each and every GUARDIAN reader to send a telegram now to Gov. Fielding Wright, Jackson, Miss., to help me save my husband."

(Continued from Page 5)

Trumbo was a charge of contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee. But Lawson said:

"We are political prisoners like the men we shall join in prison. We were convicted on a political charge. We were persecuted for a political reason—for our writings for peace and against fascism."

The men Lawson and Trumbo will join in jail are the 11 board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, who went to jail on Wednesday; George Marshall, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress; and Eugene Dennis, chairman of the Communist Party.

The Civil Rights Congress received word of the treatment given Marshall in the Washington jail. He is granted only one hour a day out of his cell, receives no regular medication though his thyroid condition is bad, can take only one shower a week, shave twice a week with the common razor. He can receive only one local newspaper a day. Marshall was forbidden to take a volume of Shakespeare in with him or to receive the New York **Times.**

The eight others of the Hollywood Ten are to appear in Federal Court in Washington during the week of June 21. Earlier they had waived the right to a jury trial, letting their cases stand or fall with those of Trumbo and Lawson. But they did not waive the right to appeal.

THE 540,000: On the day Trumbo and Lawson went to jail came the threat of prison—not for another ten or another 11, but for 540,000. FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover had thus reckoned up "the potential fifth column." He arrived at his figures. he said, by multiplying the Communist Party membership by ten. He did his arithmetic in secret before the House Appropriations sub-committee last April but his statement was released on Friday.

Hoover complained of difficulties in dealing with native Americans. It was taken as a call for special dragnet legislation.

The National Bureau of Standards, meanwhile, planned to save the Constitution by putting it in an hermetically-sealed case, filled with helium, equipped with temperature controls, guarded by special glass that would be proof against ultra-violet rays. To some it sounded like embalming.

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FACTS YOU SHOULD HAVE

About heart disease

SUDDEN death from a diseased heart hangs over middle-age as the number one threat, a threat from which no man can be certain of escape. Everyone who lives long enough develops at least a trace of the ailment's direct cause.

Coronary diseases attack one or both of the small arteries that supply the heart muscle with blood. For some reason not yet fully understood, the interior walls of these arteries thicken with age. In time the collection of fatty substances turns into fibrous tissue gathered into masses and layers, which become calcified. The artery partially clogs like a badly-rusted water pipe. Years may pass before serious consequences appear. On the average, coronary disease makes its first appearance at the age of 52.

One symptom, and only one, is thoroughly characteristic of coronary heart disease. The victim is seized by an agonizing chest pain which often radiates into an arm, usually the left. Induced chiefly by physical activity, the "anginal" pain ordinarily lasts only a minute or two; it may be relieved by rest or by the administration of nitroglycerin.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN: How does a restriction of coronary circulation bring on sudden death? Normally, the pumping chambers of the heart beat in rhythmic response to orders transmitted through nerves from a small organ in the heart known as the "sino-auricular node." But, an extra heartbeat may be touched off by an an irritated spot. Normally, this does no harm and the regular beat is immediately reestablished. But if the heart muscle is exceptionally irritable conflicting orders may originate in many spots; the normal rhythm is thereby destroyed, and the whole heart turns into a squirming mass of muscle. Death follows immediately.

Sometimes a small clot forms inside the clogged vessel, blocks off the blood-supply to one region of the heart. This condition is known as acute coronary thrombosis. The blocked-off part dies, its tissue disintegrates, is absorbed by the system and then slowly replaced with scar tissue. Such scar tissue is called an "infract." These scars may range in size from that of a small marble to half a tennis ball.

COMPLETE REST: As the system absorbs dead heart tissue a low-grade fever appears, the count of white blood cells rises and the blood-sedimentation rate mounts. Complete rest for about three or four weeks is necessary to prevent a blowout of the weakened heart wall or its permanent enlargement. When the scar is well set, the patient can gradually resume normal activity.

(Based on the article "Coronary Thrombosis" in the June, 1950, issue of the "Scientific American.")

The Private Life of the Master Race

A little over a year ago the Labor School Theater in San Francisco, made up of rank-and-file trade unionists, presented **Stevedore,** by Peters and Sklar, and won surprised critical approval. They followed up with Irwin Shaw's **Bury the Dead** and an adaptation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Right now the group is tackling its most ambitious project, Bertold Brecht's **The Private Life of the Master Race,** showing the life of simple people under fascism. Twenty-four actors handle 60 parts in 15 scenes. The production is being presented at the California Labor School, 240 Golden Gate Av., Thurs., Fri., Sat. eves., through June 17.

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DOLLAR STRETCHER

Summer specials on television sets

SALES of television sets slump during summer. So to stimulate business both manufacturers and retailers are lowering prices: you can probably pick up a better value in mid-summer than this fall, when charges will firm up again. Next round of reductions will probably occur after Christmas.

Among the reductions now or soon available:

- **Emerson** now offers a 12-inch table model for $160.
- **Meck** has a 10-inch "summer promotional set" at $100.
- The 12-inch **Majestic** is now $140, the 12½ **Regal** $157.50.
- Private-brand sets such as those sold by the Macy stores, the Wilf chain in Pennsylvania, and others, are being sale-priced at about $140 for 12½-inch models.
- **Tele-tone** has reduced prices on several models, including a 16-inch console receiver, now $230.
- **RCA** will bring out new line in July; reductions expected.

Dealers throughout the country are trimming prices on their own—especially slashing 7- and 10-inch models, which they consider obsolete now, but which may be quite satisfactory for small families.

As warned here before, the less-expensive sets generally have fewer tubes, but are satisfactory in favorable reception locations (near telecasting centers and with no tall buildings). If uncertain of reception, buy a set only on a money-back trial basis.

More discount sources

LOUISVILLE, KY. ABC cooperative, sponsored by several local unions and managed by Len Goldsmith, gives discounts of 10-33⅓% on most popular brand appliances, radios and TV sets.

LOS ANGELES: William E. Phillips Co. ; Rosslyn Luggage and TV Shop; Paul S. Light Shop.

How to buy really washable dresses

Not only the material, but the findings and trim on a summer dress need to be washable, women have learned to their dismay. Make sure any "washable" dress you consider has (1) colorfast thread; (2) washable buttons—pearl buttons are best; novelty painted buttons may rub off, metal buttons may rust; (3) snap-on shoulder pads.

Beware of dresses with belts that don't come off easily for laundering: sometimes the canvas in such belts "bleeds," especially if it's black. Ribbon, braid, bias bindings and embroidery should also be guaranteed colorfast.

If a dress is otherwise satisfactory, it is possible to replace fastenings of buttons and shoulder pads with snaps, rather than snipping and re-sewing them each time a dress must be washed.

NON-BRANDED HOSE: You'll get more for your money in unbranded hosiery sold at lower prices than the highly-advertised "name" stockings, it is stated in a laboratory report by U.S. Testing Co., published in "Women's Wear Daily" for the benefit of merchants (not intended for consumers). The tests reveal that of four branded and five unbranded stockings, most had very similar ratings in length, number of stitches to the inch, foot size, workmanship and appearance.

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WATCH FOR OPENING NEW STORE — JULY 1

'SCOTTSBORO BOY'

A book that will sear your soul

By Lawrence Emery

YOUR hair will stand on end, your flesh will crawl, you will be stunned when you read this story of Haywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro Boys who escaped Kilby Prison in Alabama on July 17, 1948, after 17 years and four months of daily horror at the hands of that sovereign Southern state. But your belief in the indestructibility of men will be buttressed for as long as you remember the book, and it is not likely you will ever forget it.

Haywood Patterson, 18 and barely literate when he and eight companions were hauled off a freight train in Paint Rock, Ala., on March 25, 1931, and accused of a rape they did not commit, is as solid a rock of a man as ever went through purgatory and lived to tell of it. Every possible form of torture, cruelty, brutality and barbarism that could be conceived in the twisted heads of men who are sick with hatred of the Negro was practised upon him; uncounted plots on his life were hatched and attempted; but he survived.

NOT ONE INCH: Not without scars; the mark of the lash is on all his body, knife wounds have left their gashes, leg shackles have pitted his ankles, he has never recovered from repeated castor oil treatment. But he never gave an inch, never faltered, and never lost.

Hidden now in some Northern city, hunted, always on the move, shifting jobs, waiting for that suddent tap on the shoulder, he nevertheless managed over a period of months to work with author Earl Conrad and to get his story in print. It is written in blood and anger and it is by all odds the most devastating and explosive indictment of the American system of "white supremacy" that has ever appeared. It is at once Haywood Patterson's supreme declaration of belief in himself and in his people, and his revenge upon a system that tried for two decades to break and kill him and failed.

Patterson today is a man of mature wisdom, deep understanding, and profound faith in the future. He is not soft;

HAYWOOD PATTERSON
". . . unless the people say so"

the anger in him has been burned into the core, but he lost neither compassion nor sympathy. The book is written in his own words; it is simple, direct, without frills and so vivid that when the lash falls you feel it.

THE HISTORICAL FRAME: Not a great deal of the world-shaking repercussions of the Scottsboro case come through in the narrative; Patterson is telling what happened to him. But the book is filled out with 11 appendices and a time table of events which sets the story in its historical frame.

Patterson tells simply how he feels now about what has been done to him:

> I wouldn't have missed it for two million dollars. But wouldn't go through it again for five million. Sometimes as I lay out here in the North in my little room waiting either for the law or freedom to come and take me, I think of my people down South. Then I want to go there, be among them, live there. I think of a small town maybe where I might settle, and have a home and a family, maybe a business or a small piece of land. It's what a man needs. What my people need. Land. The land they live on, have worked so much and own so little.
>
> But I won't have that unless the people say so. The people must bring an end to the Scottsboro case once and for all.
>
> They must say whether I suffered enough—or whether I go back there to be tortured to death. That's what they'll do with me, for sure, if they get the chance.
>
> I have had a great struggle. But I want the world to know I am unbeaten.
>
> I'll lay out here in my room—and see what you do.
>
> Then I'll make my next move. . . .

If you are capable of being stirred to rage and to action, this book will do it.

SCOTTSBORO BOY, by Haywood Patterson and Earl Conrad. Doubleday, N. Y. 309 pp. $3.

●

("Scottsboro Boy" will be the August selection of Liberty Book Club, 1123 Broadway, N.Y.C. Price to members, $1.65.)

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Listings in this section are available at 40c a line (six words); minimum charge $2 per insertion. Copy deadline Friday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Calendar, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

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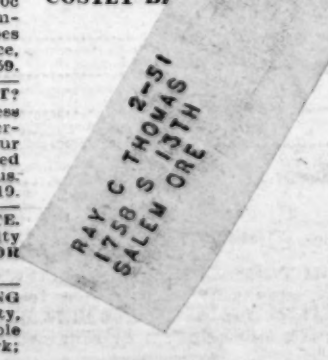
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